



Making
Cities
Work

UGANDA

Capital: Kampala

(2000)

Largest City: Kampala 1,213,000

2nd Largest City:

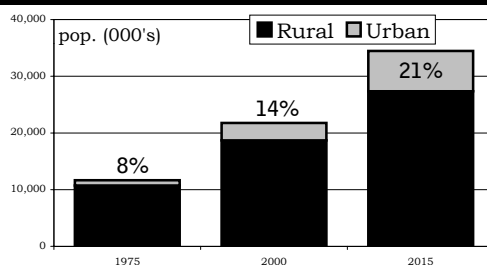
2000 Population	21.8 m. million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	3.0%
GDP (2000)	\$26.2 billion
GDP per capita	\$1,203
GDP growth	6.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$310
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	12.0 m. million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

3,083,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 5.6%
Rural 2.5%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	
5-9.9 m	
2.5 - 4.9 m	
.75-2.49 m	1

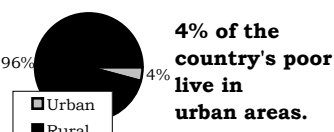
Urban Migration Trends

Close to 41% of all urban dwellers reside in the capital city, Kampala; 58% of Kampala's population are in-migrants, Jinji: 47%, then Kalanga at 43%. With a 5.1% urban growth rate, the shortage of housing facilities in major urban centers has led to the growth of settlements in the peri-urban areas thus, rural areas in the border towns are growing into urban trading centers.

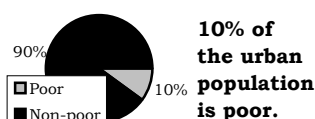
Urban Poverty

308,300
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.
(based on national data)

POVERTY IN UGANDA



URBAN POVERTY



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('92-'93) 7.0
Kampala n/a

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1998)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	43%	85%
Industrial	17%	5%
Services	40%	11%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation *

UNEMPLOYMENT. The World Bank estimates that in 1993 the informal sector accounted for 40-60% of the urban employment in the country. Some of the problems faced by this sector include limited credit facilities and linkages with the formal sector skills development and entrepreneurial training opportunities.

Decentralization

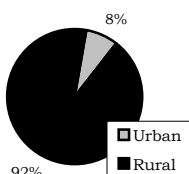
Sample Urban Area: Entebbe

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set <u>some</u> of local tax levels	Able to choose <u>some</u> contractors for projects
Able to set <u>some</u> of user charges	Funds transfer <u>is</u> known in advance
Able to borrow <u>some</u> of funds	Central government <u>cannot</u> remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

863,240
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

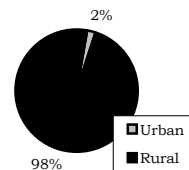


8% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	863	28%
Rural	10,095	54%
Total	10,959	50%

123,320
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



2% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	123	4%
Rural	5,235	28%
Total	5,358	25%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	192.1	*	148.1	156.2
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	9.0%	*	8.7%	6.7%

Crime

The International Crime Victim Survey conducted in Uganda in 1992 and again in 1996 polled respondents about eleven main forms of victimization including theft, vandalism, burglary, assault and sexual incidents. In 1992, 1,023 people reported being victims of crime and in 1996 that number rose to 1,197. The 1996 poll separated urban from rural cases with 997 incidents being reported in urban settings and 200 cases in rural settings.